

OPÉRATION McGILL



Murray Hirsh

"Proof positive that McGill's community of scholars constitutes one of the world's great universities.

Today! Not fifty years ago but right now!

What an asset to our community! Great research makes great teaching.

Do we really want to see it destroyed and start over again?

Or would you rather continue with us to thoughtfully keep it in pace with Quebec society - if so, then protect it and support it.

"Then why - oh why" you say "Haven't we been telling you these things?"

Because, gentlemen, we thought you knew."

— Robert Shaw

McGILL DAILY

EXTRA

Twilight of the gods

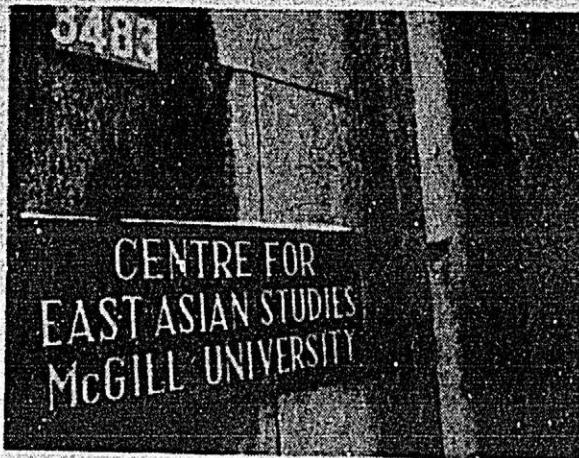
Whatever else it accomplished, Opération McGill brought to light two important points.

First, in spite of the atmosphere of impending carnage and violence which Shaw, Gilbert, and allies took every opportunity to create, the marchers did turn out in strength. This is not quite to say that repression doesn't work: it does. Large numbers who supported Opération McGill stayed home simply because they were afraid of getting their heads smashed by the police. But this time such tactics did not work well enough.

Second, it forced into the open the true line-up of forces in Quebec at this time. On one side, there was the McGill Administration, several police forces, the Union Nationale government, French editorial writers, Levesque's Parti Québécois. On the other side: students from CEGEPs and universities, a few sympathetic journalists, workers' groups (including such negligible fringe organizations as the 65,000-member Montreal Council of the CSN).

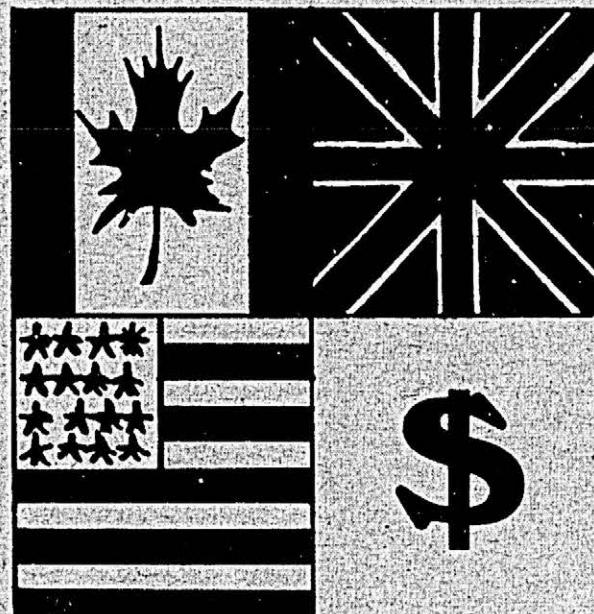
As it turned out, the true division of forces was not on lines of language or race; there were English and French on both sides. It was a division between oppressors and oppressed. One side has people, the other has money and guns.

And the independence movement in Quebec got a clear glimpse of the weapons which will be brought to bear against it as it continues to grow in strength, when the Quebec government made arrangement for federal troops a few days before the march.



Robert Shaw has led a charmed life in the last few years. When the construction company which he headed was convicted of fraud in 1964, he was found ensconced as the man indispensably engaged in giving Expo 67 to the world. On the day when Expo's auditors announced that a hundred million dollars in Expo revenues could not be certified because of irregular accounting, he was found as Horatio at the bridge for civilization as we know it in Montreal.

We wonder where he will be when it becomes clear to everyone that the course which the McGill Administration is pursuing is leading to bankruptcy for



this institution.

Take the Oliver policy proposals. They have been represented everywhere in the press as a shining new policy which McGill has decided to adopt. Actually, this collection of minimal steps and plans for integrating Québécois into McGill rather than vice versa is nothing of the sort; it has not yet even been considered by the Academic Policy Committee, not to speak of the Senate. Now that the danger of "external" attack has subsided, it will be quickly emasculated and consigned to a lingering oblivion.

Robertson made the Administration's whole attitude clear as crystal immediately after the demonstration Friday night. To quote from the press conference:

Reporter: Will the university reopen tomorrow?

Robertson: We are planning to.

Reporter: What sort of atmosphere do you expect here tomorrow and in the next few days?

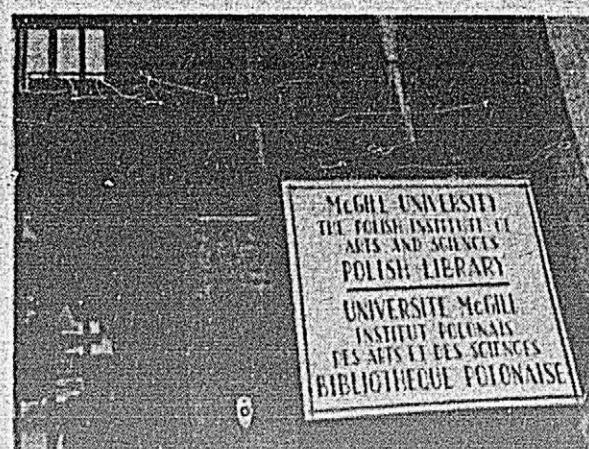
Robertson: I hope it will be normal. Normal classes, normal attitude.

Reporter: What will be the response of the University to tonight's demonstration?

Robertson: In what way sir?

Reporter: There seems to have been a great display of sentiment, a large number of people; they must be asking for some sort of response from the people against whom they've demonstrated.

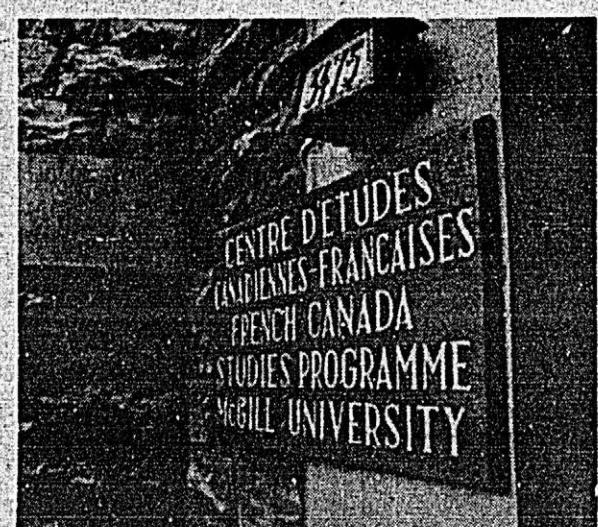
Robertson: The demonstration was in the main a peaceful one and we have no urgent response to it at all.



The reformists who think that McGill can be dragged into the real world without making anybody too unhappy have a very tough job facing them in the months ahead.

At the very least, they have to figure out how to get rid of the Board of Governors, how to give foreign students passing through here some sense that Quebec exists, how to justify the fact that over half of McGill's tax-supported students leave Quebec when they graduate, how to make Quebecois-oriented studies and research more than a ridiculous token supported on a budget less than the McGill Reporter's, how to make an effective functional French program available to thousands of students, how to throw McGill's institutional weight behind the necessary reforms in the rest of what is now the English-language school system: in short, they have to integrate McGill into Quebec, presumably without introducing the majority language of Quebec as the language of instruction and learning for all state-supported schools.

And they have to do all this through sweet reason and 'dialogue' and the due channels which have been seen in operation in the last several months. We don't envy them; in fact, we think their job is impossible. They might be even further disconcerted if they took a hard look at the record, which shows that the small reforms which have been pressed upon the University have followed from direct action.



Le Quartier Latin

Charles Taylor said last week that the essence of a University is not its buildings but its teaching staff. Perhaps. But those who marched last Friday are unlikely to forget what they saw as they came to the Roddick Gates — dozens of buildings with every window lighted, separated from them by a thousand policemen equipped like the Huns in Alexander Nevsky.

It may be that, as they struggle next year to get an education in the Université de Québec which Cardinal claims will be so adequate, they will come up and propose a trade.

Mark WILSON

OPÉRATION McG



Nick Deichmann

The atmosphere in Carré St.-Louis was electric.

But it was not the kind of electricity that leads to violence. It was the kind created by hundreds of people shrilly blowing whistles in unison, and others shouting slogans — "McGill français" — all in a tightly-packed crowd of several thousand.

At 8:15 the march got underway, and as the crowd spread out along St. Denis Street and into Sherbrooke, the tension relieved. The growing sea of demonstrators, capped by signs — "McGill français", "McGill aux Québécois", "McGill aux travailleurs", "McGill aux indigènes", "Vallières, Gagnon — prisonniers politiques", "Pierre-Paul Geoffroy — prisonnier politique" — and flags — red, black, fleurs-de-lis, and the red-white-and-green flag of the 1837 Patriotes, was impressive but not menacing.

They were mostly students, but there were workers, professionals, and whole families there as well. La Presse reporter Lysiane Gagnon wrote, "In a space of only five minutes, I identified marching not far from me: a constituency leader of the Parti Québécois (which officially dissociated itself from the demonstrators), a well-known lawyer and his wife, the union leader Fernand Daoust, and an official of the St. Jean Baptiste Society (which, like the PQ, dissociated itself from the demonstration!)."

Along the sidewalks, there were few police, but many spectators, whom the crowd tried to get to join them with shouts of "Québécois, dans la rue!" Other shouts were directed at the police ("On n'en veut plus d'police"), McGill, confederation ("Québec sait faire... l'indépendance!"); there was also the ubiquitous — and appropriate "Ce n'est qu'un début, continuons le combat."

When the march stopped momentarily, the demonstrators jumped up and down in time to the chorus of "McGill français." When it passed the Liberal Party's reform club, and

again when it passed the Holiday Inn, the crowd indulged in massive, communal boos.

At about 9:30, it reached the gates of McGill University. The police were visible here in greater numbers. So were the curious, and they were not so sympathetic now; they included such familiar campus figures as German professor and conservative senator Hans Joachim Maitre. The atmosphere grew tense again, as the crowd — that by now had grown to ten thousand and filled the entire section of Sherbrooke Street in front of the campus — shouted "Nous sommes chez nous" and "On veut visiter," but no 'invasion' of the campus was seriously contemplated — there were too many cops. Raymond Lemieux's appeal to the crowd to disperse and a speech by Stanley Gray could be heard by only a small section of the crowd in the immediate vicinity of the microphone.

The demonstration's service d'ordre issued appeals to the crowd to move on westward. But it had been there nearly an hour when the police first began to move in with motorcycles. They divided the crowd in two, then in four, then in eight. When the crowd continued to sit or stand in the streets, they waded in with clubs. At one point, a group of demonstrators forced cops on motorcycles to turn back. There were a few street fires, beatings, arrests.

But there was no riot.



Hitting a s

On October 21, 1968, ten thousand CEGEP students massed on the McGill campus as they prepared to march through the streets of the city to l'Université de Montréal. They had been occupying their schools for the last two weeks, protesting the lack of university places for the class that would graduate that June, and, more fundamentally, the lack of place for them in the Quebec economy.

For many members of the McGill community, students, faculty and administrators alike, it was the first time they had seen that many French Québécois that close up.

But little by little, some sort of consciousness that there was a Quebec outside the Roddick Gates was being forced on McGill. On the student level, it had led to affiliation with UGEQ a year and a half earlier. On the administrative level, Maxwell Cohen's brief to the Tripartite Commission had expressed the realization that deeper involvement in Quebec was an option McGill had to consider, and the prevailing belief that it should be rejected in favor of McGill's "international" commitments.

At the same time, consciousness of McGill University and what it represented was growing among French Québécois. The first to do something about it were a small group of militants from the Mouvement pour l'Intégration Scolaire, the organization that had brought St. Léonard, and with it the question of the almost total absorption of immigrants into the English community in Quebec, to national attention. On December 3, eleven MIS members conducted a commando occupation of McGill's data centre, and stayed there for several hours until they were cleared out by the police.

On the McGill campus, no one understood what they were trying to say.

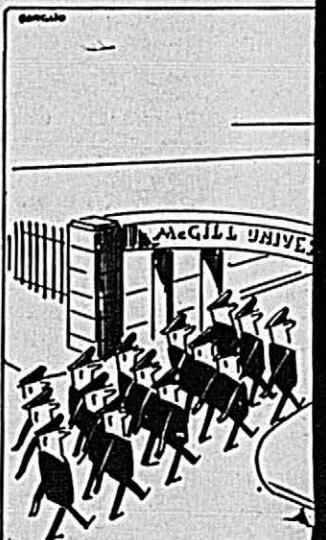
But the response in the French community made it clear that a major sore spot had been hit. Soon afterward, representatives from CEGEP action committees, the Comité Indépendance-Socialisme, the Front de Libération Populaire, and McGill's Socialist Action Committee got together to plan a full-scale educational campaign and demonstration on McGill — 'Opération McGill'. The MIS, the Confédération des Syndicats Nationaux, and other groups later gave their support.

The involvement of McGill radicals in the campaign was significant. They had come to the conclusion that the time for organizing around purely student-power issues had passed, and that it was necessary to participate in the struggle for Quebec independence and socialism. Over the next two months, they helped bring Quebec issues and McGill's relation to them to the attention of the campus and provide information for Opération McGill.

That it could unite so many diverse elements — cultural nationalists and socialists, French and English — is an indication of the unique position McGill University occupies in Quebec society. First, it is a university that maintains close links with large corporations and directs its activities to the interests of big business.

For when McGill gives an award to Chairman of the Board of N... honoring not only big business but discriminates against French faculty of Management, McGill is a racial élite but an English élite.

When Opération McGill first came to attention in late February, McGill was already publicly in trouble over an attempt to fire political science professor Stanley Gray. The two were not unrelated. Gray emerged as the main spokesman for McGill's becoming a French-language university that serves the Quebec people. His actions against Gray were initiated by an article of his outlining McGill's position in the McGill Daily. A charge of inciting a riot for which he was charged at a Board of Governors meeting was dropped. The French Canadian issue — vs. — Gray battle became a Quebec issue as well; a statement by a union of professors at l'Université de Montréal called the attempt to fire Gray a "declaration of war" on the French Canadian nation,



L'opération McGill

council of the CSN came out in support of McGill, it declared its support for the same time.

In early March, Opération McGill was a pamphlet, demanding that McGill become a French-language university. It was distributed to a substantial number of CEGEP students in the fall and taught in the spring. McGill lowered its fees by \$200, with other Quebec universities following suit. The University of Alberta Studies Programme, "which is not for people like vulgar natives or Indians," and that the McLennan public.

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Le Devoir

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Nick Deichmann

appeared all over the city. Gray, LIS head Raymond Lemieux, and CSN leader Michel Chartrand addressed large and sympathetic audiences in the CEGEPs, at l'Université de Montréal, and in other Quebec cities. At these assemblies, not a single person opposed the program of Opération McGill; the only dissenting voices came from people who were adverse to the demonstration because of the possibility of police repression. A group of McGill radicals published a French-language newspaper called 'Bienvenue à McGill', dealing with McGill's role in Quebec, and distributed 100,000 copies of it in CEGEPs, factories, and metro stations.

Meanwhile, a worried English community began to mount a counter-campaign. The McGill Administration installed loudspeakers — which were tested with lush popular music, creating an eerie, Orwellian effect — and high-powered lights on buildings all over campus, although Vice-Principal Robert Shaw denied their existence. It also invited editorial writers from all the Montreal papers, French and English, out to dinner and gave them its version of McGill's role, after which they all obliged with editorials condemning the demonstration.

The police got into the act as well. They arrested people distributing 'Bienvenue à McGill'. They kept close watch on the houses of demonstration organizers. They arrested organizer François Bachand and two other people after police agents were discovered at an organizational meeting and their equipment confiscated. They called on McGill radical John Fekete with a warrant to search for explosives and evidence of conspiracy, found half a gram of marijuana instead, and arrested him for that.

The government, for its part, attempted to counter Opération McGill's "propaganda" with "objective facts", but the statistics released by Education Minister Jean-Guy Cardinal were at least as inconclusive as Opération McGill's. And, at the height of the atmosphere of fear provoked by the saturation press coverage (after an initial attempt in the English papers to play it down), the warnings to avoid the violence, and the police harassment tactics, federal Justice Minister John Turner revealed in the House of Commons the day before the demonstration that the Quebec government had made a request for troops.

In the end, however, the march was peaceful, as the organizers had said all along it would be. Ten thousand people showed up, more than anyone expected. The Administration and the press praised the police. And Principal Robertson said that things would be back to normal the next day, and he didn't think the demonstration required any response.



Murray Hirsh

Violence and repression

A statement by the organizers of Opération McGill

In context of the present climate of violence, we, the organizers of Opération McGill, denounce the violent and repressive character of the State of Quebec — or more precisely, the police State which is developing. Montréal is near the height of this sad glory, and Inspector Gilbert (despite his pretty words) is one of the main instigators of this police politique.

We do not speak in a vacuum. Here are the objective facts; they can be verified at any time.

Since the beginnings of the march organization, a number of people have been forced to submit to police harassment to intimidate and discourage them in the pursuance of their democratic right of protest.

- blatant surveillance of homes
- tailing of organizers and the movements of their cars
- searches of their homes and confiscation of written material (notes, books, etc.), e.g.

Bernard Mataigne

Yannick Chut

François Bachand

● arbitrary arrests of persons distributing leaflets of newspapers announcing the demonstration (There were at least 15 arrest between the 18th and the 28th of March! Some are: Yannick Chut, Diane Da Sylva, Yves Brunelle, and Clemon Loranger.)

● sabotage of cars

● arrest of several persons returning from a meeting of the Montreal Central Council of the CNTU (Tuesday March 18) after speaking about the demonstration and the aims of Operation McGill.

These people were taken to Station #4 (no reason given by police). They were searched and their possessions were seized. They were placed in a cell for two hours, and later released, still with no explanation. Among these people were:

Stanley Gray, McGill Professor

Louis-Bernard Robitaille, reporter at La Presse

Serge Corriveau, taxi driver

Gilles Dostaler, Professor

Clement Roy, unemployed

Mark Starowicz, Editor of the McGill Daily

Robert Chodos, McGill Daily editorialist

Lise Coupal, CSN official

Jean-Pierre Pellerin, civil servant.

● illegal presence of five policemen in civilian dress, hidden in a projection booth in the auditorium of the Montreal Technological Institute (Friday March 21). These policemen were filming and recording an organizational meeting taking place in perfect calm and order. Their spying was pure provocation and was obviously intended for amassing dossiers on participants.

We note that despite this provocation the participants in no way harmed or molested these policemen. Let them therefore not accuse us of provoking violence.

Here are the names of the five policemen in question:

A. Barnabé, Montreal Police constable 2798

J. Levesque, Montreal Police Constable 2450

B. Massé, Montreal Police Constable 970

M. Stern, RCMP

P. Blaquier, RCMP

Legal procedures will be taken against these five policemen; as well, charges will be laid against the police department for the harassment of those imprisoned in Station #4.

● arrest of François Bachand and Daniel Waterlot (Saturday March 22 and Sunday morning March 23) for alleged "theft". These people happened to be at the Friday assembly on March 21. One might legitimately ask — why them? Why not arrest all the other 300 participants in the assembly? They too are guilty of "theft" if there was any theft!

The only conceivable reason is that the police wanted to prevent these people from carrying on work which is legal but does not correspond to Police Chief Gilbert's unique and questionable definition of democracy.

François Bachand was beaten during his imprisonment. Proof of this has been compiled.

● arrest of Yannick Chut (Monday March 24) as he was about to testify at the preliminary hearing of Bachand and Waterlot. He was arrested on the basis of a nebulous and imprecise charge and description. Again, the only explanation is that they wanted to prevent people from establishing the truth in this affair. The police proceed with systematic intimidation that is barely camouflaged.

● four policemen in civilian dress were present at the first meeting of the arbitration commission hearing the Gray case at McGill.

● search of five buses coming from Quebec City with participants for Friday's march

● presence of policemen with cameras on Prince Arthur Street before a co-op housing sympathetic McGill students, obviously for the purpose of creating dossiers on these students. N.B.: it is illegal for the police to maintain records on people who have no criminal convictions against them.

● presence of five to ten policemen in the Students' Union building at McGill. These policemen followed students.



Nick Deichmann

The same harassment tactics continued in the demonstration itself, and the blame for provocation does not lie solely with demonstrators who threw their signs at police lines. Police in civilian dress were among the marchers.

● Counter-demonstrators (despite the promises of Gilbert to keep them out) were present on the demonstration ground. What is more serious is that these counter-demonstrators provoked skirmishes and as a body were an obstacle preventing the march from advancing on its pre-arranged route. They thus served as a pretext for the police to charge the crowd.

● The police removed their badges (which is illegal), and prevents subsequent identification of specific officers.

● As long as our marshals had control of the demonstration everything proceeded normally; The intervention of the police provoked any violence which followed. Several policemen in civilian dress wore the red armbands of that identified our marshals as a tactic for creating confusion.

We have further documented numerous acts of violence and brutality on the part of the police:

● dispersing a group of demonstrators (e.g. near a parking lot at Morgans) with liberal use of nightsticks (these people were doing nothing illegal)

● several journalists were struck with nightsticks. (Two documented cases: a CBC journalist, and one from the Gazette de Québec)

● motorcycles charged crowds at full speed, on streets, sidewalks, alleys, parking areas, vacant lots, etc. (the Hells Angels of the Montreal Police)

● systematic nightstick beating of fallen demonstrators (one poor fellow was beaten by six officers for 15 minutes)

Those demonstrators who are responsible for any supposedly illegal acts are being punished by the courts. How many policemen were arrested?

5,000

Police set for riot by 5,000
in all-French McGill march

ANDREW SALWYN
Star staff writer

Montreal

By ANDREW SALWYN
Star staff writer

Montreal

take a personal look at massive anti-riot preparations. Searchlights and closed-circuit TV cameras are being

"It remains one of the world's great universities. It can be destroyed overnight."

Shaw told The Star that orders will be issued to McGill's English-speaking

McGill threat: Mounties move in

By CLAUDE HENAUT
Telegram Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA — Large numbers of outside RCMP officers have arrived in Montreal, prepared to be called in if tonight's march on McGill University turns to riot. Government sources said they have been trickling into Montreal, even though they requested their press

McGill

(Continued from Page 1)

Terrorism in the press

An analysis of the press
coverage of 'Operation McGill'

by Mark Starowicz

Last June, in the wake of the St. Jean Baptiste Day riot, the Toronto Daily Star, reporting on Trudeau's remaining on the grandstand though objects were being hurled at him, proclaimed on nine columns: "TRUDEAU DEFIES SEPARATISTS".

The evening of the 25th, a Toronto NDP candidate waiting for the election returns to come in commented to a Toronto Star reporter: "I read your paper's story about how Trudeau defied the separatists. Sounded more to me like the separatists defied Trudeau".

Nothing convinces one more about the impossibility of English Canada and Quebec understanding each other than reading the English press' coverage of events in Quebec.

Never in the last ten years, has a single event received as much publicity before it even took place, and rarely has so much hysteria been self-generated (the organizers never talked about violence, the spectre was raised and knocked down by the counter-propaganda).

Sampling the national press of the last ten days brings out very interesting lessons about the ideological content of the press, the technique of journalistic terrorism, and the attitudes of those who control our press towards Quebec. It is also an object lesson in how to cover a story without explaining what was really taking place.

Just as in 1963, with the first FLQ bombings, the national press discovered that Quebec had been dissatisfied for 200 years, the week of March 23-28, the national press discovered the nefarious plot to demonstrate against McGill. Ten points for picking up a fact that had been publicized for a month.

Only the French press, particularly La Presse, had been carrying prominent long articles discussing all the issues since the

end of February. Radio-Canada, the French service of the CBC, recorded 29 items ranging from ten minutes to 90 minutes in length on the basic issues of an English university's role in Quebec. The Montreal Star and The Gazette coughed up three or four stories each within ten days of the event, none delving any deeper into the matter than to summarize the five demands of the march.

Last week the Gazette came all over its front page, page three and editorial page. Robert Shaw delivered his famous Iron Curtain and stop-the-Francos-at-the-Roddick-Gates speech before the Bar Association, and The Gazette blew the headline on him, announcing McGill's very existence is threatened. On page three, Wilder Penfield, the renowned neurologist picked by the Board of Governors to be its spokesman (he's the only Board member who isn't a capitalist), was cutting malignant tumors out of mankind's brain before the Canadian Club, warning about dangerous anarchists and revolutionaries.

The morning The Gazette appeared, all the papers in Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Regina, Calgary and Vancouver rallied to the flag. Phase one of the program of journalistic terrorism was in operation. Robert Shaw's speech was the vehicle. The Canadian public was being inured to expect hoards of rabid separatists burn McGill to the ground.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, McGill captured most of the headlines across the country. The press decided, along with Robert Shaw (who knows from his Expo days what a lie is, and how to feed the press the magic words it wants to hear — violence... destruction), that violence was almost inevitable. This was no accident, no duped press. This was conscious. This was as important a part of the counter-attack

March on McGill, riot feared

two star
edition

to Daily Star

Tuesday, March 25, 1969 — 60 pages

Monday to Friday 10c; Saturday 15c; House delivery 65c

protecting the computer system and set fire to the building causing an estimated \$2,000,000 in damages.

must not permit them to trap us into using such tactics. We must be patient but firm.

Shaw denied that there was a shortage of places for students in French-language Quebec.

year and have no university to go to."

"There is no toleration, no freedom at McGill for people who demand a French McGill. No toleration for those who want McGill to become integrated into Quebec society, who want to break its links and establish

The parade would be used as a cover for this action, he said, on the basis of his private reports. A fight might be stirred up in the crowd to remove attention from the real centre of action.

He granted that this plan might have changed. In the last three days the protesters had been advertising that their demonstration would be peaceful.

Mr. Shaw acknowledged this with a fine sense of radical tactics. It would be the police which would be accused of opposing the peaceful demonstration with violence, he said, and McGill would be accused of giving the police their orders.

Vice-Principal Shaw, in an interview, Thursday, gave his answers which he admitted he couldn't prove.

Given that favoritism excuse, more than 200 listeners might not be sure what was expected of them.

Montrealers might be less worried if they knew for certain who was organizing the march on McGill and with what purpose: in mind. The coalition includes numerous separatist and unilingualist factions — most but not all of whom are leftist

— many French junior college activists, and a very few McGill English-speaking radicals.

No one is sure who else will get into the act, or already has. The question is: Who are the brains behind it, and who, if anyone, will control it?

Spokesmen for every segment of the "operation McGill" march, however, have continued to deny that their forces will initiate violence.

Marchers were told at the Butch Bouchard Restaurant at a public rally Wednesday that they must be quiet, dignified and law-abiding because the time is not yet ripe for civil war. Yet they were also repe-

atedly told to expect the police to try to provoke them.

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most but not all of whom are leftist

— many French junior college

activists, and a very few McGill

English-speaking radicals.

No one is sure who else will

get into the act, or already has.

The question is: Who are the

brains behind it, and who, if

anyone, will control it?

Spokesmen for every segment

of the "operation McGill" march,

(Continued from Page 6)

jectives of Friday's march. At McGill, he said, "there are only from 7 to 8 per cent students who are of French origin. This includes students who come from France and Belgium. Also, 26 per cent of McGill students come from outside Quebec and this is the largest percentage of out-of-province students in any Canadian university". End. Great summary of the objectives of the march. This man Gray is angry because there are too many foreign students. Racist.

The Toronto Telegram, as usual, outdid the Toronto Star. A story by Claude Henault from Ottawa tells us "The source said that the RCMP's interest in the demonstration dates back many months because it has reasons to believe the demonstration is not student-originated but rather a Communist front".

Further: "He said that at the original meeting more than two months ago when a March on McGill was decided on 'there was not a single French Canadian or single student present'. This is interesting because the first meeting comprised 100 students, all French. And if the meeting was two months ago, as the last statement admits, how does the RCMP's interest in the demonstration date back "many months". Clairvoyance, no doubt.

Henault's story quotes other sources throughout the rest of the story: "Unconfirmed police intelligence reports are that the original planners of the demonstration included Americans and Frenchmen who emigrated from Algeria when France pulled out. "He goes on to quote "Quebec sources . . ." "A top Quebec source" a "Quebec government spokesman".

The Southam News Service told us "English and French here await tonight with fear". People are committing hara-kiri in St. Catherine, perhaps. It continues: "The explosive combination of student radicalism and extremist separatism is about to meet three police forces — and possibly the army — in the heart of this bomb-ridden metropolis at historic McGill University". (That masterpiece is reproduced above, entitled "Montreal watches a tense McGill in fear".

When the demonstration turned out peaceful, the press had problems. Quick

resolution — if a demonstration doesn't destroy everything in its wake, then obviously it's a failure.

Headline: Winnipeg Free Press, Saturday: "McGill March Fizzles Out". Overline: "Leaders take refuge". Lead: The march on McGill University that was" to bring down the bastille" sputtered out early today in a spree of window-smashing and trash-basket arson by gangs of roving teenagers". Further: "The leaders of the demonstration . . . took refuge behind police lines . . ." And "The promised alliance of students and workers never came off".



Correcting an error: first edition Saturday, and final edition, The Gazette.

The subhead reads: "8,000 demonstrators fail to rile police although 41 arrested and 18 slightly injured." Not so. Demonstration failure. Simple equation. Obviously the purpose of the demonstration was to have a fight with the cops, not to point to a social injustice.

Headline, Ottawa Citizen, Saturday: "Police cool McGill Mob".

Headline, Toronto Star, Saturday: "1,000 riot police turn back 6,000 McGill Marchers".

Headline, Globe and Mail, Saturday: "Police charge disperses McGill protest march".

Headline, Montreal Star: "Police control march".

And so the story goes on all the headlines across the country. The police stopped a demonstration from turning violent. Yet it was, as the organizers promised, a

peaceful demonstration with isolated incidents. The vast majority came to peacefully protest.

1,000 police stopped (6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11) thousand (take your choice from press estimates) at the Roddick Gates. Armageddon averted.

PS. Thousands of people turned out on a cold night, in one of the largest Quebec demonstrations of the post-war period, to protest something.

apartment, and were charged before Judge Marc André Blaine with possession of half a gram of marijuana allegedly found by a police in a wardrobe.

Represented by lawyer Richard Shadley, the pair was ordered to an April 3rd preliminary hearing. Fekete was held in bond of \$950, while bail in the case of the girl was set at \$200 deposit.

With a couple of transpositions of words and judicious fiddling, we have a new picture. Fekete is a dope fiend.

Caught with "a young Toronto girl" — Mr. Fekete, as we all knew from the filth he wrote in last year's Daily, is a sexually depraved maniac. Rapes young Toronto girls between writing pornography.

"In a Decarie apartment" — the poor Star writer; he would have loved it to be "a Coloniale street tenement room". But since Mr. Fekete was found in his own apartment on Decarie, he did the best he could.

The Montreal Star started a new column recently, to defend people against bureaucracy, dishonest businesses etc.

But who's going to protect the people from the newspapers?

MCGILL DAILY

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Student co-op fight won

A loan of \$1,600,000 has been granted to the McGill Students' Society by the Quebec government for a high-rise student co-op residence to accommodate 250 to 300 students.

After months of negotiations that started with a proposal to the Board of Governors last November, the 50-year, 6 1/4 per cent loan was obtained when the McGill administration agreed to guarantee repayment.

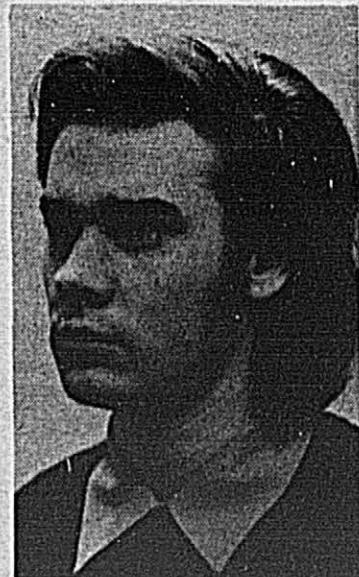
The most significant aspect about the financial arrangements is that this is the first case of a government granting a loan directly to a student society for a residence.

At first the Quebec Housing Corporation and the Department of Education were unwilling to loan the required sum, claiming that the students could not guarantee regular payments on the mortgage.

Their alternative was to let the Federation Co-op Habitat plan, administer, and operate the residence; but this was rejected because it took control of the residence from the Students' Society.

The design will include 35 six eight-man units called

"houses" within a single 12 or 13 storey building. Each "house" will have single and double bedrooms with a living room, dining room, kitchen, and one or two bathrooms. Rentals will be probably range from \$45 to \$50 a month.



BRIAN HIRST

Priority on accommodation will be given to McGill students, but Robert Hajaly said: "we may take a policy decision to let in a fixed minimum number of other students", and perhaps some non-

students.

Housing Committee chairman Brian Hirst stressed the social aspect of the co-op environment.

"It allows for experimentation in the operation of the building", he said. "We plan to open it September 1970, but this isn't the only project underway. We hope to start as many co-ops as possible this summer but we'll need to know who wants to live in a co-op this fall by May 1st in order to make arrangements with landlords about leases".

Those interested in living in a co-op for \$25 — \$30 per month next year can contact either the Students' Council office or Hirst at 288-0850.

The residence will be "thoroughly co-ed", and residents will decide on the balance of males and females. It will be administered by a professional staff hired by the Students' Society.

It will, in all probability, be located on the southeast corner of Drummond and McGregor, directly across from the Stewart Biology Building. The Students' Society holds an option to buy the property now the location of the St. John's Ambulance headquarters.

Maritime...

(Continued from Page 3):

read in part: "We are stopping dialogue with our administration which has fascist tendencies and is evidently very narrow-minded."

On Tuesday, a joint informal meeting of students, faculty members and administrators failed to produce a settlement. Dube's letter was read at the meeting and Paul Germain, president of the faculty association, strongly criticized the administrative action and demanded the reinstatement of the professors.

After the meeting, over 500 students marched to Savoie's home and then to the home of Aurele Young, Dean of Social Science, where he and Savoie were meeting.

Students carried militant signs and swastikas on the Monday march and have plastered university buildings with slogans in the past two days.

The dismissed professors have appealed to the Canadian Association of University Teachers for an investigation of the affair.

Bernard Gauvin, student external affairs vice-president, denounced the dismissals and said three of the school's most competent teachers had been dismissed. He was backed up by the school's 40 sociology students who Monday demanded their teachers be reinstated.

At St. Mary's University in Halifax, over 400 students staged a sit-in in corridors of the administration building to protest the dismissal of History professor Dr Keith Sutherland. They said they would occupy until Sutherland was reinstated and students gained representation on hiring and firing committees at the school.

480 (of 1500) students have signed a petition of support for Sutherland. The student council also expressed support.

On April 5, 1968, Pierre Vallières was given a precedent-setting sentence of life imprisonment for involuntary homicide. In protest against this sentence and in opposition to his solitary confinement for the past six weeks, the Comité d'aide au groupe "Vallières-Gagnon" is sponsoring a peaceful demonstration outside the Bordeaux Jail on Saturday, April 5, 1969, from 2 to 4 pm.

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"MASCULIN - FEMININ"
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L-219

OLD McGILL '69

In order to provide fullest coverage of recent events at McGill, Old McGill will be available July 15.

Although not as early as we originally anticipated, that date is still almost three months earlier than last year.

If you live outside the Montreal area and are not returning to McGill next year, we will, upon request, mail you your copy.

Otherwise, you must pick it up from the Students' Council ticket Office.

English dept parity set

by Patricia Glowa

The English Department accepted last Wednesday the second commission's report recommending full parity, with minor modifications.

The thirty-six students elected last week will, with the thirty-six member faculty, compose the newly-constituted Department Assembly.

This almost completes a negotiation process begun in October. At that time a student-faculty commission was established to negotiate and make its recommendations to the Department. This commission, however, recommended in December only interim parity on committees until a second commission could resolve the issue of departmental representation.

A second commission has been negotiating since then and has presented its report, recommending full parity on a departmental level and on all committees. On Monday, (March 24) the Department, meeting as a committee of the whole, spent the time discussing the report. At the subsequent meeting Wednesday (March 26) the faculty decided to accept the report. Some modifications, such as a postponement clause to allow reconsideration of controversial issues passed by a narrow majority, were adopted.

The decision on the crucial staffing committee, which is concerned with hiring and firing, has been tabled. However, this issue must be decided by the newly-constituted Department Assembly before October 20 of next fall. The commission considered a "communitarian" principle for this function, whereby every faculty member and every student taking an English course, would be involved in the hiring and firing processes. However, this was rejected and parity was finally recommended.

The new Department Assembly has presumably been in effect since last week's voting. The ELA has, in addition, recently elected a new executive.

The Editors